

Chemtrail Evidence



Agent Orange



- A range of colour-coded defoliants were used during defoliant missions (also known as "Rainbow Herbicides")
- Agent Orange was the most well-known defoliant out of the colour-coded defoliant chemicals
- Approx. 77,000,000L of Agent Orange were sprayed over the Mekong Delta Area and other parts of Vietnam
- Agent Orange contains a poison called dioxin
- The toxic chemical poisoned the areas sprayed and also the people who handled the chemical in the airbases

The New York Times

Syphilis Victims in U.S. Study Went Untreated for 40 Years

By JEAN HELLER
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 25—For 40 years the United States Public Health Service has conducted a study in which human beings with syphilis, who were induced to serve as guinea pigs, have gone without medical treatment for the disease and a few have died of its late effects, even though an effective therapy was eventually discovered.

The study was conducted to determine from autopsies what the disease does to the human body.

Officials of the health service who initiated the experiment have long since retired. Current officials, who say they

have serious doubts about the morality of the study, also say that it is too late to treat the syphilis in any surviving participants.

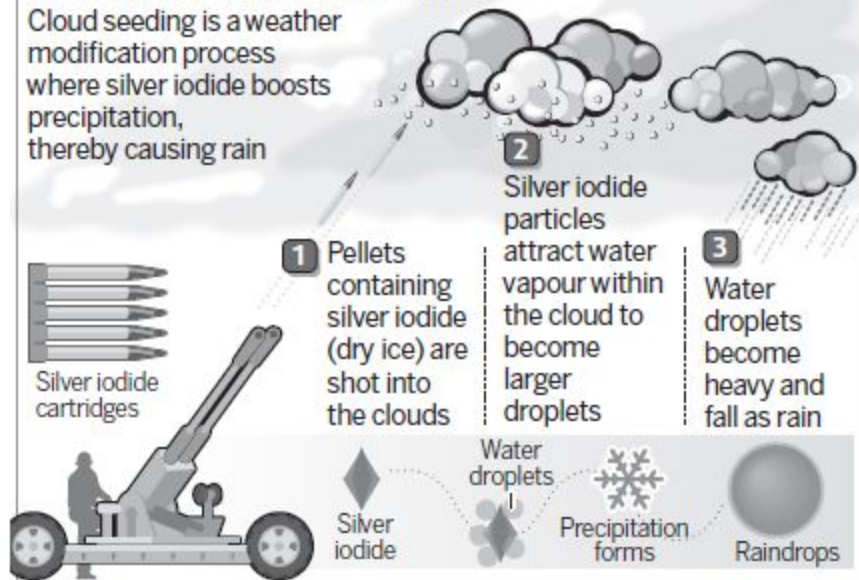
Doctors in the service say they are now rendering whatever other medical services they can give to the survivors while the study of the disease's effects continues.

Dr. Merlin K. DuVal, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for Health and Scientific Affairs, expressed shock on learning of the study. He said that he was making an immediate investigation.

The experiment, called the Tuskegee Study, began in 1932 with about 600 black men,

HOW CLOUD SEEDING WORKS

Cloud seeding is a weather modification process where silver iodide boosts precipitation, thereby causing rain



Source: Reuters

Graphic by Tian Chi

A Recommended National Program In Weather Modification

A Report to the

Interdepartmental Committee for
Atmospheric Sciences

by

Homer E. Newell

Associate Administrator for Space Science and Application
National Aeronautics & Space Administration
Washington, D.C.

*Interdepartmental Committee
for
Atmospheric Sciences*

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FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Executive Office of the President



Technology will make available to the leaders of major nations, techniques for conducting secret warfare, of which only a bare minimum of the security forces need be appraised.....techniques of weather modification could be employed to produce prolonged periods of drought or storm.

— *Zbigniew Brzezinski* —

AZ QUOTES

ARMY, MARINE CORPS, NAVY, AIR FORCE



**POTENTIAL MILITARY
CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL
AGENTS AND
COMPOUNDS**

**FM 3-11.9
MCRP 3-37.1B
NTRP 3-11.32
AFTTP(I) 3-2.55**

JANUARY 2005

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MULTISERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES

Weather as a Force Multiplier: Owning the Weather in 2025



Weather as a Force Multiplier: Owning the Weather in 2025

by Col Tamzy J. House, Lt Col James B. Near, Jr., LTC William B. Shields (USA), Maj Ronald J. Celentano
Maj David M. Husband, Maj Ann E. Mercer, Maj James E. Pugh, August 1996

<http://csat.au.af.mil/2025/volume3/vol3ch15.pdf>

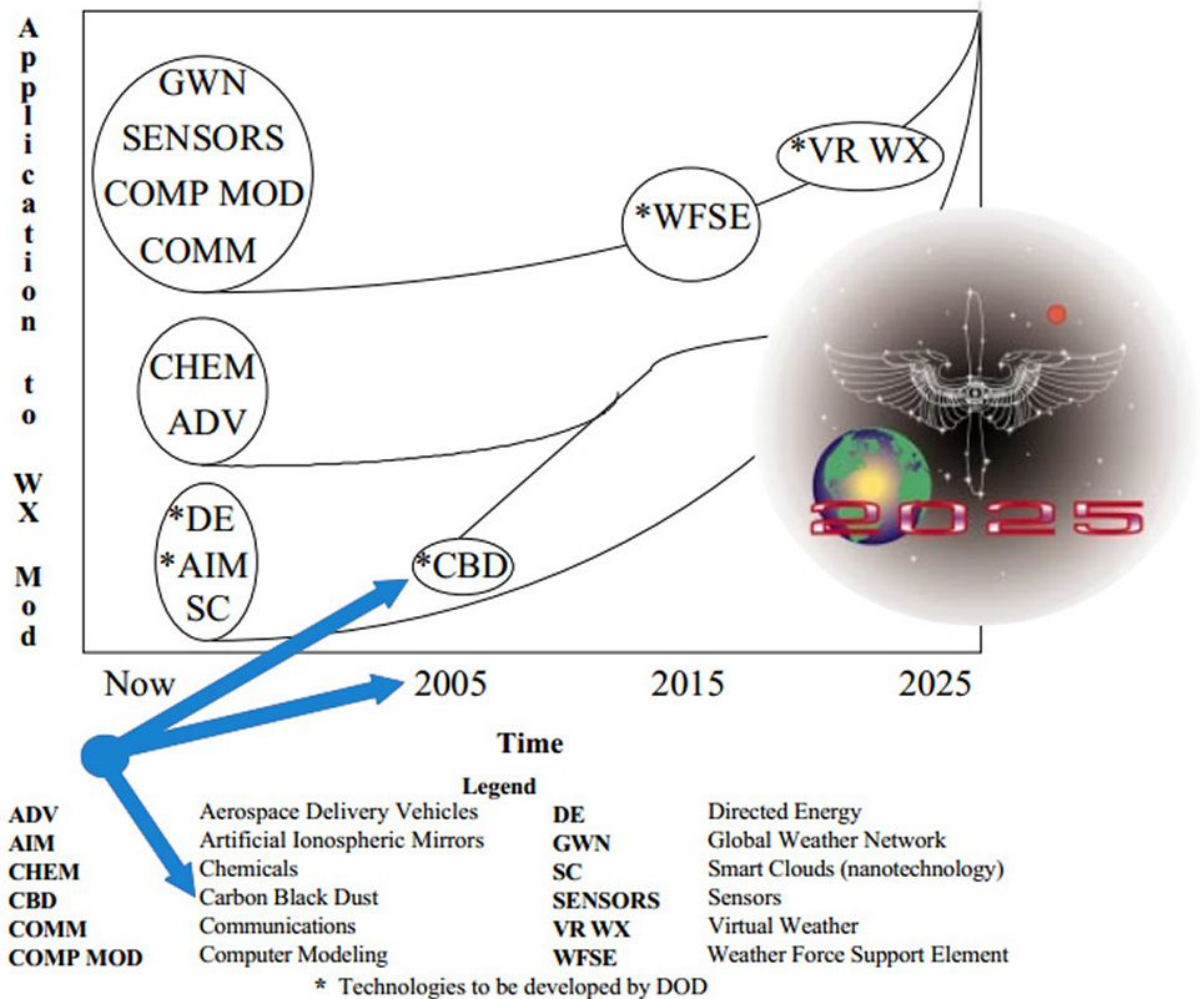


Figure 5-2. A Systems Development Road Map to Weather Modification in 2025.

CHAPTER 10

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF WEATHER MODIFICATION

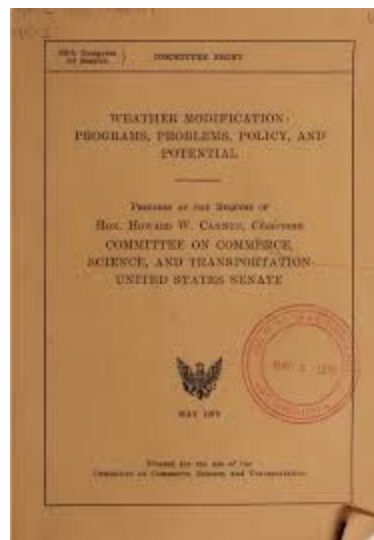
(By Lois McHugh, Foreign Affairs Analyst, Foreign Affairs and National
Defense Division Congressional Research Service)

INTRODUCTION

Recent years have seen increased international awareness of the potential benefits and possible risks of weather modification technology and increased international efforts to control such activities. The major efforts of the international community in this area are to encourage and maintain the high level of cooperation which currently exists in weather reporting and research and to insure that man's new abilities will be used for peaceful purposes rather than as weapons of war. This two sided approach is evident in the activities of the United States which has strongly encouraged and supported cooperative efforts to gain knowledge of the weather and at the same time has endeavored to restrict the use of this knowledge to peaceful purposes through the adoption of international agreements.

Weather research and reporting has long been one of the areas having the closest international cooperation. Because of the global nature of weather systems, making the prediction of weather in one area dependent on reported weather in other parts of the world, cooperation and exchange of information and techniques of weather research and reporting are necessities. This cooperation transcends ideological differences and hostilities.

International cooperation in the exchange of ideas on and methods of weather modification has also been extensive. Many well attended



CHAPTER 5

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES IN WEATHER MODIFICATION

(By Robert E. Morrison, Specialist in Earth Sciences, Science Policy Research Division, Congressional Research Service)

OVERVIEW OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

The Federal Government has been involved for over 30 years in a number of aspects of weather modification, through activities of both the Congress and the executive branch. Since 1947, weather modification bills pertaining to research support, operations, policy studies, regulations, liabilities, activity reporting, establishment of panels and committees, and international concerns have been introduced in the Congress. There have been hearings on many of these proposed measures, and oversight hearings have also been conducted on pertinent ongoing programs. A total of six public laws specifically on weather modification have been enacted since 1953, while others have included provisions which in some way are relevant to weather modification. Resolutions dealing with the use of weather modification technology as a weapon by U.S. military forces and promotion of a U.N. treaty prohibiting such activities have been introduced in both houses of the Congress, and one such resolution was passed by the Senate.

Federal legislation has dealt principally with three aspects of weather modification—research program authorization and direction, collection and reporting of weather modification activities, and the commissioning of major studies on recommended Federal policy and the status of technology. In addition to providing direction through authorizing legislation, the Congress has initiated one major Federal program through an appropriations bill write-in, and this program has since regularly received support through additional appropriations beyond its recommended OMB funding level.

Identifiable Federal research and operational weather modification programs can be traced from at least the period of World War II; however, the research programs of most agencies other than the Defense Department were not begun until the 1950's and 1960's. While

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES SENATE



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phere and more rapid and accurate processing of weather data. A second part of the world weather program was to be the conduct of a comprehensive program of research for the development of a capability in long-range weather prediction, and for the "theoretical study and evaluation of inadvertent climate modification and the feasibility of international climate modification."⁴⁵

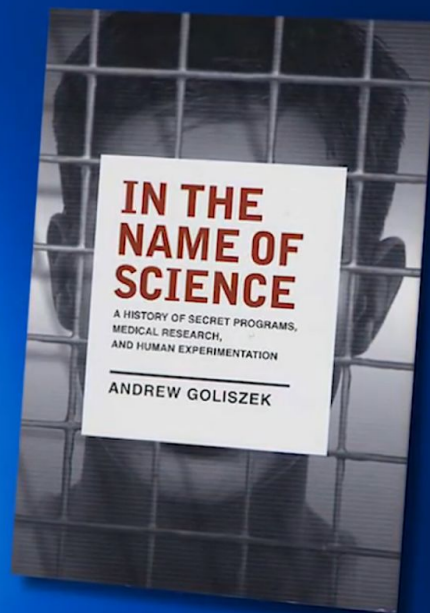
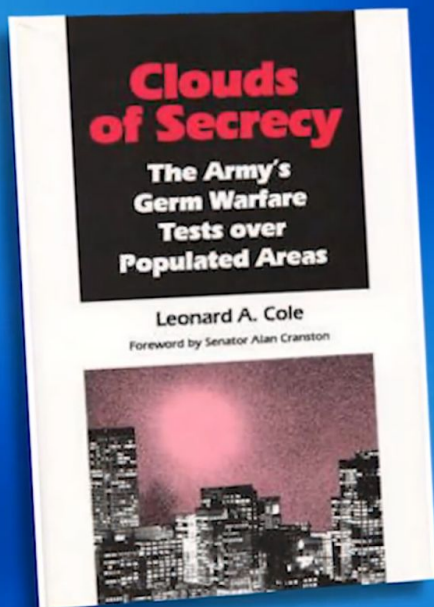
*National Weather Modification Act of 1976*⁴⁶

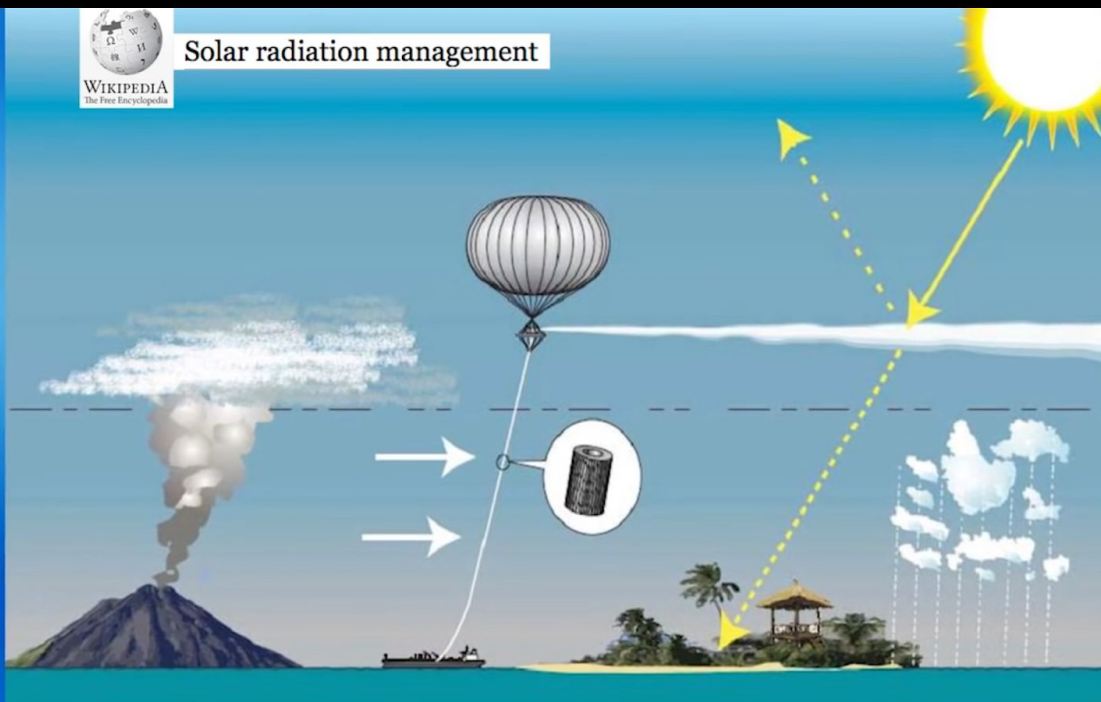
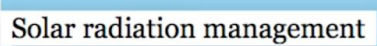
The National Weather Modification Policy Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-490, Oct. 13, 1976) stated as its purpose to "develop a comprehensive and coordinated national weather modification policy and a national program of weather modification research and development." This would include the development of "both national and international mechanisms designed to minimize conflicts which may rise with

RESTORING THE QUALITY
OF
OUR ENVIRONMENT



*Report of The
Environmental Pollution Panel
President's Science Advisory Committee*

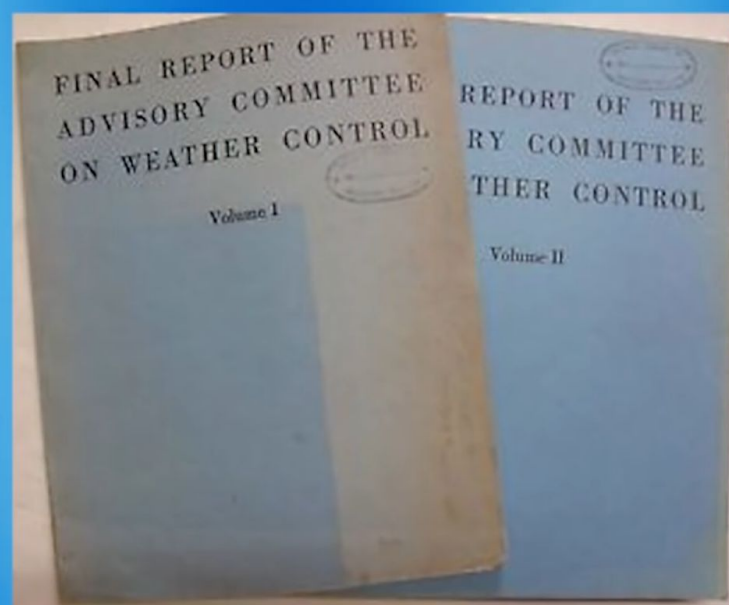


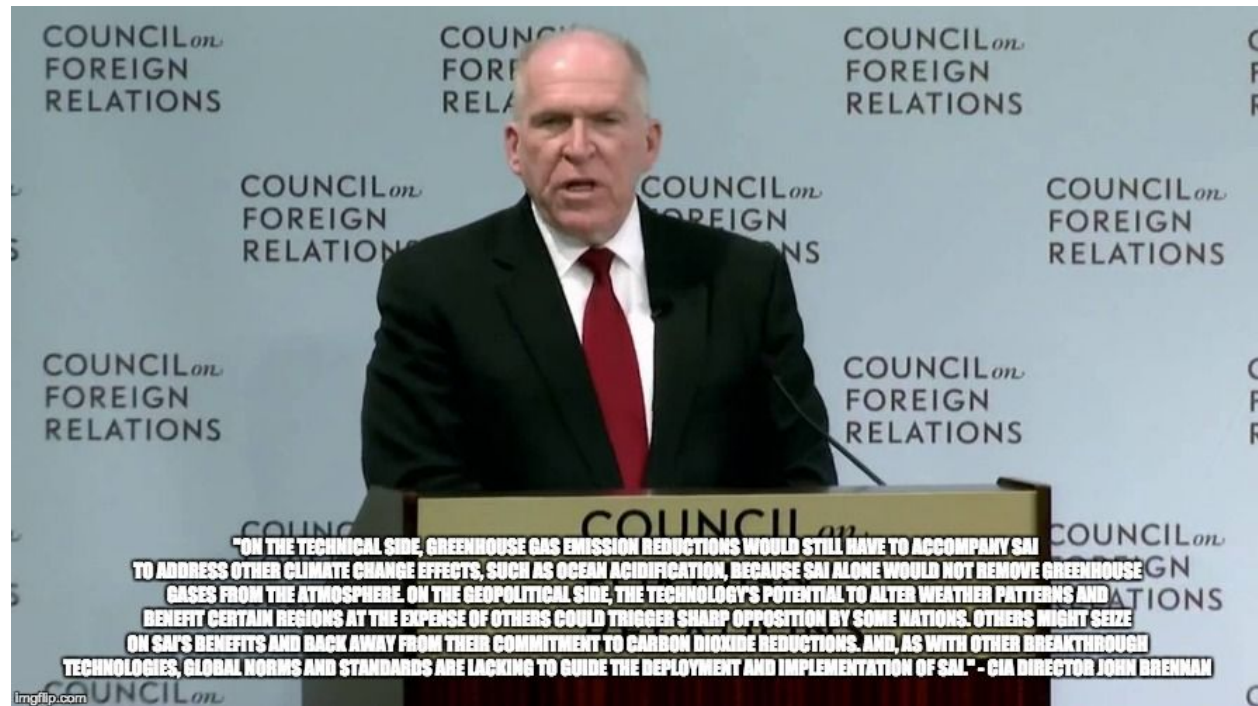




248-130

*A Study of Climatological Research
as it Pertains to Intelligence Problems*





"ON THE TECHNICAL SIDE, GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTIONS WOULD STILL HAVE TO ACCOMPANY SAI TO ADDRESS OTHER CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS, SUCH AS OCEAN ACIDIFICATION, BECAUSE SAI ALONE WOULD NOT REMOVE GREENHOUSE GASES FROM THE ATMOSPHERE. ON THE GEOPOLITICAL SIDE, THE TECHNOLOGY'S POTENTIAL TO ALTER WEATHER PATTERNS AND BENEFIT CERTAIN REGIONS AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHERS COULD TRIGGER SHARP OPPOSITION BY SOME NATIONS. OTHERS MIGHT SEIZE ON SAI'S BENEFITS AND BACK AWAY FROM THEIR COMMITMENT TO CARBON DIOXIDE REDUCTIONS. AND, AS WITH OTHER BREAKTHROUGH TECHNOLOGIES, GLOBAL NORMS AND STANDARDS ARE LACKING TO GUIDE THE DEPLOYMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SAI." - CIA DIRECTOR JOHN BRENNAN

A power more menacing than the H-bomb will be wielded by the first nation that learns how to use:

Weather a

By Capt. Howard T. Orville, U.S.N. (ret.)
as told to John Kord Lage

Captain Orville charted the weather for the Doolittle raid on Tokyo and was a weather advisor for the North African invasion and for naval operations in the Pacific. He was appointed by President Eisenhower to serve as chairman of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control that submitted its report a few months ago.

The subject of this article is a

"Control of earth's temperature is within the capability now," says Dr. [unclear] chairman of the International Year.

These and other scientists make it clear that weather control is a challenge to be faced in our lifetime. Used wisely it could turn the earth into a Garden of Eden. As a weapon, it could be more disastrous

